THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Summary of News

Monday, 10th August.

A PIECE of interesting news reaches the Laho re pape from Kabul to the effect that a Mahome dan named Ali Khan,—*alias* the well-known General A likhanoff who was dismissed by the Russian Govern m en t some time ago—has been detected, travelling *incog nito* in Afghanistan, and denounced to the Amir as a Russian spy. He was detected travelling to the north-west of Kandahar and arrested by Aga Jan, a local revenue officer, and sent to Kabul. In an i nterview with the Amir he is reported to have said that he left Mery thirteen months ago for Meshed, whence he travelled through Persia, to Seistan, Shikarpur and Kandahar, and was stopped while on his way to Herat *via* Farrah. It is believed that he will be deported to Russian territory.

ADMIRAL Gervais, commander of he French squadron visiting Cronstadt, in the course of a conversation said that a formal alliance between France and Russia was superfluous, as it already exists *de facto* in the hearts of the two peoples. The *Times* says that it still remains a secret whether an alliance has been concluded between France and Russia; but in any case it is certain that an understanding of high importance exists between the two countries, tending on the whole to the preservation of peace.

MADRAS has lost one of its oldest, best known and most highly esteemed citizens by the death of Mr. J. Higginbotham, senior partner and founder of Higginbotham and Company, the well-known publishers in Madras. Mr. Higginbotham died on Saturday morning aged 73. His loss is mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

THE *Daily Graphic* said some time ago that a' the day has not yet arrived when our special 'rtist at the seat of war can make a sketch that will be reproduced fac-simile by telegraph in our London office in the twinkling of an eye, but we may be within measurable distance of such a feat of electricity." According to Professor Elisha Gray, the renowed electrician of Chicago, that measurable distance has now arrived. The Professor has, it is announced, invented an instrument which he calls the "Telantograph," which is capable of reproducing at the receiving point an exact fac-simile of the missive sent, whether it be a letter, a diagram, or a sketch. M. Jules Verne, in his most imaginative moods, has had no more daring conception than this, and as Professor Elisha Gray is a serious man of science there is no reason to throw doubt upon the reality of his discovery.

AN English paper observes: 'Time was when a book was the complete and rounded product of a man's mind; when all the words which stood upon the printed page were felt, weighed, and pondered over; when men wrote from a garnered store of anecdote and erudition. To-day book-making differs in degree alone from journalism; an article contains a thousand words; a book fifty thousand or more. In plan, in seriousness, there is no difference between the dignified volume, bound and gilt, and the leader which runs its course over a column and-a-half. A book once grew out of its writer's leisure. Imagine Rabelais or Burton signing an agreement with a publisher "to deliver copy" by a certain day! Now a book is finished in a month—we have heard of a writer who can pick off a three-volume novel in a fortnight—forgotten almost as soon. We do not pretend to decide, which are the happier circumstances, the old or the new. But the change which time has wrought is so striking as to be worth considering.'

THE *New York Herald* publishes an account of an interview with Mr. Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank of England, who is reported to have declared that the rumours of the coming financial panic are baseless. The losses sustained by the Argentine Republic have brought the people to their senses. English Banks and speculators, he said, had been taught a severe lesson, but all losses would be paid leaving the losers poorer, but solvent.

Tuesday, 11th August.

THE inhabitants of Gomera, one of the Canary Islands, are trained from infancy to carry on a conversation by means of whistling. The necessity for this peculiar dialect arises from the extremely rugged aspect of the island. Its surface is intersected by numerous gullies and ravines, which branch and wind about in a most intricate manner from central high grounds. As there are few or no roads properly so-called and no bridges, the crossing of these ravines is a matter of very considerable difficulty; in fact, they can only be forded and traversed at a few particular spots in the whole of their course. Hence, persons living within a short distance of each other as the crow flies might have to travel miles in order to approach near enough to converse. The natural disadvantages of the island's physical features, however, are overcome by the skill with which the natives can whistle out their questions and answers. Whistling, it is well known, is audible to a much greater distance than spoken language, and the whistlings of the Gomerans have the great advantage of being not more signals, but, more or less, grammatical speech translated into whistling. According to a German officer who resided for a considerable period in the island, a native of Gomera can in this way carry on a long and complicated conversation with an interlocutor a mile off.

MR. STEAD has a remarkable article in the *Review of Reviews*, wherein he takes up the cudgels for the Prince of Wales, in connection with the recent Baccarat Scandal. The Prince is not only shielded from his Puritanic critics, but the great labours he has undertaken are enlarged upon, as well as his popularity at Sandringham and his geniality in his family circle. So far from the Prince being water-logged with debt and embarrassed by obligations to money-lenders, Mr. Stead is assured, on the highest authority, that the Prince has no debts worth speaking of and could pay to-morrow every farthing he owes. He is also assured on the same authority that there is not a word of truth in the tale of mortgages on Sandringham, in the hands of Baron Hirsch, nor has there ever been any application to Her Majesty to advance funds. No funds were needed because no debts exist. From time to time, says Mr. Stead, the Prince has struggled against the soul-deadening routine of his Royal existence, but whenever he ventured to make a way for himself he was politely but firmly thrust back. The visit to India was one welcome break in the dreary round, his appointment on the Royal Commission for housing the poor was another. He was very anxious to be appointed on the Labour Commission, but the Ministers snubbed him and would not assent. Mr. Stead suggests a Reform Bill to emancipate the Prince, and proposes that he should be appointed President of a Commission to sit on the question of Imperial Federation.

ANOTHER epidemic of influenza has broken out at Moscow, and five hundred fresh cases are reported daily.

THE *World* says that the German Emperor proved the most troublesome guest who has ever visited the English Court. The Czar Nicholas in 1844 did not expect a quarter so much personal attention from the Royal Family as the Emperor William exacted and received—the Queen's sons rushing about in attendance on their imperious nephew like a troop of running footmen. The Emperor made inconvenient changes in the programme almost daily, and fulfilled engagements only when he himself wished.

AN Imperial Ukase has been issued forbidding the export of rye, ryemeal, and all descriptions of bran. Extensive measures have been authorized by the Government for the relief of the suffering districts.

THE appointment of the Duke of Connaught a Colonel of the 1st Bombay Lancers is gazetted.

EIGHTEEN sections of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography are now sitting. A paper was read on Tuesday on cancer, in which it is stated that this disease is largely increasing, and that there were nineteen thousand deaths in England last year from this cause alone. Dr. Cunningham spoke on various modes of preventing the spread of epidemics from one country to another, and urged the absolute futility of quarantine.

Wednesday, 12th August.

WITH the object of promoting emigration to Burmah from the congested tracts in Bengal, the British India Steam Navigation Company have entered into a contract with the Bengal Government to charge a rate of Rs. 5 for the voyage between Calcutta and Rangoon, for all deck passengers, certified as "State Emigrants." The Government on their side give a subsidy of Rs. 2-8-0 for each State passenger, the charge on this account being met from Imperial revenues. The duty of certifying persons to be "State Emigrants," and generally to see that the terms of the agreement are carried out has been entrusted to the Director of the Agriculture Department, Bengal. The Company are not to issue more than 7,400 tickets in all for "State Emigrants" in any one year.

THE Madras *Times* in an article on the distress in Madras has the following:—'While we should continue to hope that actual famine may not assail us, matters must now be regarded as sufficiently grave to warrant some preparation to render assistance of Government in the work of relief whenever such assistance may be required. Hindus view in the present scarcity with feelings of hopelessness, and look forward with dread to *Nandana*, the next Tamil year, as one of severe famine. We trust their forecast may be falsified, but in the meantime we think that some organisation should be attempted for the purpose of being in readiness to assist Government should the distress continue to increase, and that a Distress Committee should be appointed, having its head-quarters in Madras. Such a committee should consist of Europeans and Hindus, with a sprinkling of Mahomedans, and should first of all organise an intelligence department, so that the actual condition of the distressed districts up to date may be truly known.'

THE Paris *Figaro* publishes what it calls "notes" on the interview between the German Emperor and Lord Salisbury during his Majesty's visit to Hatfield. The question of European disarmament being touched upon in the course of conversation, the Emperor said that Germany cannot go on arming, arming, arming. Lord Salisbury replied: "It is only a great Monarch like your Majesty who could dare set an example in this respect." The Emperor comprehended Lord Salisbury's meaning and renounced his original intention, which was to suggest a proposition of European disarmament by England. It is further stated that Lord Salisbury with a view of showing the Emperor that everything favoured a policy of peace, but wishing to show that he desired to remain on good terms with all the Powers, was very desirous that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, should be among the number of his guests at Hatfield. The Prime Minister must have taken great pains to bring that about. On the 10th of July M. Waddington had refused to be present. Lord Salisbury caused his invitation to be repeated through the British Embassy at Paris and the French Ambassador gave notice at the last moment that he would be present. After the interview with Lord Salisbury, the Emperor is said to have remarked to one of his friends that English diplomacy was too slippery for anyone to depend much upon it.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from England:—'Mr. Hari Singh Gour, B.A., of Downing College, Cambridge, has been staying as a guest of Mr. A. O. Hume in his country residence at Upper Norwood; and has, it is understood, agreed to lecture on behalf of the Indian National Congress, in conjunction with Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and Sir William Wedderburn. Mr. Gour is perhaps the most eloquent Indian speaker resident in England, and his co-operation should certainly make the Congress cause better known to the people. Mr. Gour is, moreover, well known to the English public, the *Pall Mall Gazette* of London having often described him as a most eloquent speaker, and the *Globe* with Tory liberality, as a "lively speaker.' The *Cambridge Daily News* (Liberal) speaks of Mr. Gour in connection with his visit to Mr. Hume as follows:—'While we feel proud that Mr. Gour belongs to our University and has so often delighted our students with his brilliant eloquence, we do not at all regret, that in the vacation, he has chosen the noble path of speaking for the silent millions of India..... and we hope and believe that his efforts will bear fruit."

Thursday, 13th August.

FROM the published returns of accidents on Indian railways, for the year ending 31st December 1890, it seems that there is an increase of 9.40 per cent., in the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, &c.; 4 persons were killed and 13 injured against 11 and 26 of the corresponding previous period. 200 goods trains or parts of goods trains left the rails against 567; the number of trains 'running over cattle on the line' is given at 1,450 against 1,258. The largest number is that of cattle accidents, *viz.*, 206 on the Southern Mahrata Railway; 143 on the North-Western Railway. The number of 'other accidents' shows a decrease. The number of cases of 'fires in trains' was large on the North-Western, Madras, and G. I. P. Railways, *viz.*, 42, 39 and 42 respectively, the casualties to passengers other than those to trains were 42 killed and 136 injured. The total casualties to persons of all classes show a decrease of 54 killed and 165 injured.

THE English papers ignore Lord Lansdowne's recent emphatic declaration that he had no intention of retiring. "It is practically certain," says a Ministerial journal, "that the Viceroy will resign his office before the close of the present year, as he is desirous of returning to England, from which he has been absent for many years. Little doubt is entertained as to his successor, for every one is agreed that Lord George Hamilton is excellently qualified for the post, and this appointment would be very favourably received in India. His seat is very safe, and his retirement from the Admiralty would afford an opportunity of bringing some new blood into the Ministry before the General Election."

THE only barber in the world who is a member of the nobility is Count du Faucon, who trims the beard and cuts the hair of the Emperor of Austria. Count du Faucon was raised to that title in order to quality him for his duties at the palace, for no plebeian can lay hands on the Austrian Emperor. The Count du Faucon is not a native of Austria, but a Saxon by birth. He is something of a doctor, as well as a hair trimmer, and the Kaiser is said to spend many an hour under the soothing influence of his manipulations. The Caunt du Faucon has apartments in the palaces, both at Vienna and Buda, and is treated as a prominent court official.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article cordially welcoming the French Squadron on its arrival at Cronstadt. All the other papers publish similar articles and dwell upon the event as an evidence of the friendly relations between Russia and France.

THE *Times* observes:—'The enthusiastic display of French and Russian friendship at Cronstadt revived the memory of the *rapprochement* that followed the Treaty of Tilsit, which, however, did not turn out to be permanent. It would be foolish to deny that France and Russia combined would constitute a strong confederacy, though not one without elements of weakness so manifest and serious that we doubt if either Russian or French statesmen would so far rely upon it as to encounter with light heart the hazards of an aggressive war. Whatever the French Press may choose to think, or at least, to say, the necessity for a defensive war is purely imaginary. The manifestation of amity and even intimacy, between France and Russia is only what was to be expected, though whether it will have any lasting and operative political consequences is more than doubtful. It arises out of the facts of the situation, as an easy method of diminishing the moral effect of the renewal of the Triple Alliance. It may well be, therefore, that the "alliance" which fills the imaginations of French and Russian enthusiasts will not take any practical or permanent shape. The moral elements are widely different in character, and there are no safe and avowable objects of such paramount importance as to enforce unity of action if not of thought. The interchange of courtesies between Russia and France will be sufficient for its immediate purpose, which is to remind the Triple Alliance of the existence of those outside Powers. Partners in the Central Confederecy and all who desire the maintenance of European peace must take note of the fact, but need not treat it as affording any cause teither for congratulation or for alarm.'

THE Chinese Embassy is still at Darjeeling, and most probably will remain till further orders. A local correspondent writes:—"The question in dispute is avowedly a very difficult one to settle as the "Heathen Chinese pretty generally has a card up his sleeve, and although his manners are undoubtedly 'child like and bland' he is decidely of a pertinacious nature. Of course the question of a Chinese protectorate to the south of the Himalyas is all bunkum and bounce, in fact a stalking horse; but they seem to me very much in earnest in the matter, and very pertinacious withal. The 'staying' power of John Chinaman has become proverbial, even in America."

Friday, 14th August.

DEATH is announced of the hon'ble James Russel Lowell, one of the foremost American writers of our days. The following extract about his life will be of interest to our readers:

The Hon'ble James Russell Lowell, LL.D., D.C.L., was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and studied law, but soon abandoned law for literature. Before leaving college he published a class poem. A volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841; a new collection containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and others, in 1844; "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well-studied criticisms, both in prose and verse, giving indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion, in 1845; a third collection of poems, and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," founded on a legend of the search for the San Graal, in 1848; "A Fable for Critics," in which he satirically passes in review the literati of the United States; and his most remarkable work, "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written by "Hosea Biglow" in the Yankee dialect, in 1848. "Fireside Travels," including graphic papers on Cambridge in old times, and the second series of the "Biglow Papers" appeared in 1864. In 1869 he published "Under the Willows, and other Poems;" and near the close of the same year, "The Cathedral," an epic poem; in 1870, a collected volume of essays, entitled "Among my Books" and in 1871, "My Study Windows," "Three memorial Poems appeared in 1876; and in 1881, a new edition of his complete works in 5 vols. was issued. In 1855 he succeeded Longfellow as Professor of modern Languages and Belles-Letters in Harvard College. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him in 1873, by the English University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. by Cambridge in 1874. The latter degree he has received also from St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Harvard, and Bologna. From 1857 to 1862 he was the Editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he had previously been connected editorially or otherwise with *The Pioneer*, a magazine of high character, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Putnam's Monthly*; and from 1864 to 1866 was Editor of the *North American Review*. He has also been a lecturer before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on the British poets. Towards the close of 1874 he was offered the post of Minister to Russia, which he declined; but in 1877 accepted that of Minister to Spain; from which he was transferred in Jan., 1880, to that of Minister to Great Britain. On the change of administration in 1885 he resigned this position and returned to the United States. The speeches which he delivered in this country were republished in 1887 under the title of "Democracy and other Addresses." A new edition of his works in 10 vols. has just been published. Though a life-long Republican, Mr. Lowell supported the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland for re-election to the Presidency in 1888. During the Slavery agitation, prior to the Civil War, he was a prominent advocate for its abolition, and has been equally outspoken in more recent years in urging the reform of the Civil Service.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 8th August was 187, against 202 and 147 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 1. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 2 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 12 deaths from tetanus against 14 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 75 and 21 respectively, against 81 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20.9 per mille per annum, against 90.0, the mean of the last five years.

IN the amalgamated area of suburbs the total number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th August was 106, against 115 and 107 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 24. There as 1 death from cholera, against 3 and 5 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There were no death from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 10 deaths from tetanus against 12 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 47 and 13 respectively, against 35 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25.6 per mille per annum, against 28.3, the mean of the last five years.—The general death-rate ot the combined area is equal to 22.4.

THE Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University have decided that candidates who have been through the five years' course, after passing their previous examination and entering the Medical College, shall be entitled to go up for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery.

THE health of the Emperor William is causing anxiety. It is rumoured that the accident His Majesty met with, by falling on board his yacht whilst cruising off Norway, was due to a fit. The Emperor has remained on board the vessel ever since.

Saturday, 15th August.

The *Spectator* says—"The Government of India has, we fear, made a mistake in its order placing all newspaper writers in any territory administered on its behalf, but not within legal 'India,' at the mercy of the administrative officer. The consent of the Agent is necessary to the existence of any newspaper; he may withdraw it at any time; and any person disobeying the order may at once be expelled. The order is directed, it is said, against scurrilous papers which render administration in such States difficult, and stir up discontent; and no body doubts the existence of an evil to be abolished. It could, however, have been dealt with in a less arbitrary way. An administered State makes its own laws, Press laws included, and could make them, when circumstances required, sufficiently severe. The great addition required to the ordinary law in such places is punishment for false news "obviously intended to produce political excitement," and to such an improvement there would be no objection. Even a consorship would be more reasonable than the system created by the order, under which a native journalist may be ruined at a blow for a statement or an article which he honestly believed to be true or fair, but at which the Political Agent takes offence."

MR. Parnell addressed a large meeting of 'Home Rulers' at Newcastle on Saturday, July 18, and was presented with several addresses of welcome. In the course of a long speech he dealt with the question of Home Rule. The Liberal Party, he said, was sure to come into power at the next election. One would then be able to see what its Home Rule Bill was like, and the country would decide whether he had been right or wrong in what he had done. Of men composing the Liberal Party, he declared that not one in three believed in Home Rule for Ireland. He argued that the mystery in which Mr. Gladstone's intentions were enshrouded justified him (Mr. Parnell) in insisting upon guarantees before surrendering his independence.

Mr Edison has an important law suit on hand just now, regarding his electric light patents, and has rather astonished some of his cross-examiners. Questioned as to his theoretical knowledge, he disclaimed all pretensions to being considered an "expert." When asked about "Ohm's Law," which is the very A. B. C. of electrical science and the first thing taught to a beginner, as well as the most important principle, he replied that he had never known "Ohm's Law", and did not want to know it. His reason for remaining in such gross ignorance of theory was, he said, that if he knew it the knowledge would probably stop him from experimenting. Apart from any American humour and exaggeration there is a sound truth at the bottom of Edison's remark. Professors and others well-versed in theory, are too apt to take it for granted that every thing is known and let their theory stand in the way of experiment or invention; whereas there is generaly something more to find out. Hence it is that outsiders often make the greatest advances.

IN the House of Commons, on July 17, Mr. Cremer asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table the papers that explained the circumstances under which British political officers and Indian troops came to be stationed in the remote valleys of Gilgit and Chitral in the Himalayas, far beyond the boundaries of British India, or would give reference to the despatches showing under what authorities that occupation of these remote districts was undertaken; would he state also what troops and officers were now stationed there. Sir J. Gorst replied:—Neither a political officer nor Indian troops are stationed at Chitral. Gilgit is part of Cashmere, and a political officer and Cashmere troops are stationed there. An agent was first stationed at Gilgit in 1877, was withdrawn in 1881, re-established two years ago. There are no papers which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, can be laid before Parliament without injury to the public service.

REFERRING to the project of establishing in Bengal training schools for those entering the Police, a Bombay paper thinks it an example worthy of imitation in that presidency, for "at persent, outside Bombay city itself, the native who desires to enter the Police Force must make his way, we suppose, through the ranks. It may well be imagined that this ordeal deters persons of a superior class in life from joining the force; and yet it cannot be seriously doubted that their influence, if they could be recruited, would be entirely beneficial. They would probabely be willing to become policemen if they could start as sub-inspectors on fifty rupees a month. A Police Training Academy would be of great serivce to the Presidency.

THE survey and re-settlement of Orissa, which has recently been started, is expected to cost about 15 lakhs of rupees, and to extend over a period of five years.

THE Hanza frontier is now reported quiet, the tribesmen having withdrawn to the valleys. 2

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1891-92.)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Monday*, the *17th Inst.*, at 5 P. M.

Subject: Flourine and Carbon.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 18*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Voltaic Electricity: History and First Fruits.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the 19th *Inst.*, at 5 P. M.

Subject: Carbonic Oxide and Carbonic Anhydride.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 20*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Specific Gravity of bodies; Methods of Measuring it.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday*, the 21*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Applications to the Theory of Curves.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 22*nd Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Compounds of Carbon with Hydrogen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 15th, 1891. *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1891.

THE MUNICIPAL TEMPEST.

WE observe with regret that there has been some misunderstanding regarding what we said about certain incidents that took place at a recent meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation. In referring to our remarks the *Indian Daily News* says:—

The *Patriot* on Monday gave an account of what purported to be a scene at the committee meeting on Saturday last, which would indicate that Chesterfieldian courtesy was not the standard of communication among the members. The statement of the incident was so circumstantial as to bear some appearance of accuracy. It is said that one of the Commissioners asked a question about the nature of the work done by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman in connection with the proposed appointment of an assistant. On this it is said that the Chairman flew into a towering passion, charged the questioner with impertinence as emanating from the India Club clique, in whose hands the questioner was but a tool. It is further stated that on this the Chairman abruptly left the room dumbfoundering the Commissioners. We are assured that the statement made in the *Patriot* greatly misrepresents the facts. Indeed we are informed that they do so to an extent which may be termed untruthful. Then the report goes on to say that, since Mr. Lee's appointment as Chairman, he had never taken the trouble to look into a single case of reference which required consideration It was the Vice-Chairman who was burdened with all the heavy work, Now this is another serious charge, and we are disposed to question its accuracy from the fact, that on the occasion of complaints in this paper, the Chairman has taken prompt measures to remove the cause. The *Patriot* is "curious to know how the Commissioner relished the snub administered to him, and in what light the other Commissioners will view this outburst of passion." If the facts were as stated, we should think the public also would be justified in being curious as to what should be done with the whole lot.

The correctness of the account given in the *Patriot* has thus been impugned; nay more, our statement has been stigmatised as "untruthful." Had our contemporary been a little more considerate and careful in the collation of the items of news that are generally supplied to him, he would have hesitated to bring a charge of "untruthfulness" against us. But to expect considerateness and carefulness from our contemporary would be as vain as to extract sun-beams out of cucumbers.

We have taken some pains in ascertaining what actually took place at the meeting, and for the enlightenment of the *Daily News* we would state it here as briefly as possible. A notice of motion was given to the effect "that statements be laid before the next Meeting of the General Committee specifying the present duties of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, also mentioning which of the duties of the Vice-Chairman are proposed to be made over to the new officer recommended for appointment by the General Committee, and that the same be considered at the Meeting." With reference to this notice of motion the Chairman, we are told, said something to the effect that he looked upon it as a piece of impertinence which was probably concocted by the India Club clique, and if he had taken it in that light it would not have appeared in the list of business, for a slight to the head of the executive,—the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman—meant a slight to the Commissioners. We are told that at a meeting of the General Committee on Wednesday last the Chairman explained that what he really meant was that 'he did *not* look upon the notice as a piece of impertinence.....for had he taken it in that light &c. Some Commissioners are said to have urged that having regard to the context the word *not* did not come in at all happily and would make no meaning, and that in fact the word had been heard by nobody. We are not disposed to call into question the Chairman's statement, and it would make very little difference whether the word *not* was used in this connection, or whether it was omitted. The sting was there, whether the sentence was in a positive or a negative form.

A question has also been raised as to whether the words "a tool in the hands of others" were employed. We have been assured that they were, and the reply of the Commissioner giving the notice of motion would indicate that they were used. The Commissioner said in distinct terms that no Commissioner except himself was responsible for the notice and he observed that he did not understand the Chairman's reference to the India Club clique. The idea never struck him that any slight would be conveyed by the terms of the motion, and he was sorry that the Chairman should think that any slight was intended. We are further told that the same thing was urged in Wednesday's meeting. So far then, it must be admitted, that the account given by us was perfectly correct. Objection, however, has been taken to the statement that after making the remarks complained of, the Chairman *abruptly left the room*. The report given in the *Patriot* was very brief, and it could not be expected that it should be 'circumstantial.' With fuller information before us, we find that we did not refer to what took place between the opening remarks of the Chairman and his closing words. The Chairman referred to a similar case that had occurred in the Church Establishment in England. When a certain Archdeacon was asked what were the duties of an Archdeacon, he replied that the duties of an Archdeacon were the archdeaconaical duties appertaining to the Archdeaconry. Similarly the duties of the Chairman were the duties of the Chairman of the Corporation as laid down in Act II (B. C.) of 1888, and the duties of the Vice-Chairman were the duties of the Vice-Chairman as laid down in the same Act. This was all the answer he desired to give to the notice of motion. The Chairman then described at some length how his days were spent from 7 in the morning to 5 p. m., and he enumerated the various public posts and semi-public duties that engaged some of his time. The Commissioner giving the notice of motion then explained the object he had in giving the notice in question, and the Vice-Chairman explained the amount of work done by him. Before the close of the meeting the mover pressed for his motion being put to vote, but the Chairman left the meeting, saying that he had answered everything. We hasten to correct the mistake that had thus crept into our notice of the incident, which as will be seen, was in no sense "untruthful."

The accuracy of our statement with regard to the inability of the Chairman to take up reference cases has been questioned. To prove our assertion we have only to put in the following statement to show that what we said in this matter was perfectly correct.

Statement shewing number of objections against assessments.

Year.	Quarter.	No. of objectons lodged.	No. disposed of		Balance.
			By Chairman.	By Vice-Chairman	
1889-90	1st	...	..	...	...
,,	2nd	155	46	109	...
,,	3rd	...	...	...	...
,,	4th	1,259	38	50	1,171
1890-91	1st	391	...	170	221
,,	2nd	810	...	747	63
,,	3rd	464	...	273	191
,,	4th	1,281	...	234	1 047
		4,360	84	1,583	2,693

In examining this statement, it should be remembered that the present Chairman took charge in April 1890.

Will all this satisfy the *Daily News* that the account we gave was as near truth as possible, and that the charge of 'untruthfulness' was entirely baseless? Will all this teach our contemporary to be more cautious in future in accepting statements that may be made by his "best authority"? We must candidly say that we have grave doubts whether the facts given by us will have the desired effect. Reform is of slow growth, and after a certain stage in life it can never be accomplished.

For ourselves we would not have said another word on the subject but for the charge of "untruthfulness," and we hope we shall not have to say another. As regards the Chairman of the Corporation, we are happy to observe that the matter we complained of has ended amicably. The remarks which were objected to have been expunged from the proceedings of the Meeting and oil has been thrown over troubled waters. This is as it should be. The Chairman has acted in a commendable spirit and we cannot but speak well of the tact and consideration he has shown in this matter. We hope there will be no occasion for further disagreement between the Commissioners and the Chairman.

THE BANGABASI PROSECUTION.

MR. HILL'S application for bail on behalf of the prisoners on Saturday before last, which was refused at the instance of Mr. Pugh, though the Magistrate if left to himself was inclined to grant it, was a masterly exposition of the situation. In a few brief, and well-argued sentences, learned Counsel tried to explain that there was nothing like sedition or disaffection in question, and that having regard to the Explanation in Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code that no lawful expression of disapprobation, however hostile or severe, would bring a man within the purview of the section, the prosecution could not lie under that section. Mr. Hill said:—

This was an article written at the time when the Age of Consent Bill was under discussion, and the Hindu community took fright at it. The Government held a very strong view that the Bill would not interfere with the rights of the Hindu community, and that it was dealing with a state of affairs with which the Legislature had power to interfere. It further implied that these usages were opposed to the concensus of Western opinions and were immoral, and these rulers of the country could not allow that immorality to continue even though it accorded with religious usages. Mr. Hill submitted that this was all that the article meant, and questioned whether it was not a fair comment upon what actually took place, and also whether it was not compatible with the facts. This was the position, and the writer went on to emphasize it by saying, that Lord Lansdowne had himself said it, and there was nothing in that. He was not now dealing with the question in how far any of these articles might create disaffection or not, which was wholly immaterial for the purposes of this section. Two things were essential to create criminality under that section; first, the article must be intended to excite or create feelings of disaffection. The explanation pointed out that the mere disapprobation of a Government act was not disaffection. The Government might create disapprobation of any measures which it thought essential to the well-being of the community, and even attempts to bring that disapprobation prominently before the Government did not fall within the meaning or spirit of the section. This disapprobation of a public measure was entirely compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful Government, and Mr. Hill asked whether there was anything incompatible with that. He for one, with many others, considered that no Government could possibly exist, whether in India or England, which did not say: "It is

or us to decide; we are not merely to follow the public views;" and where the public views are manifestly erroneous, it is the duty of the Government of the country to check, control, and guide the populace, and so far as it is necessary, to interfere with views which a large portion of the community may *bona fide* entertain and even treasure." Here was exactly the state of things which Lord Lansdowne claimed for his Government, the right of the sovereign and rulers to interfere even with the religion of the people, if that religion was according to Western ideas and consonant with Western ideas of morality. The article goes on to deal with what had been called the Magna Charta of this country. It states that fever, cholera, and other severe diseases are allowed to spread amongst the natives, inundations take place through embankments, put up by the English giving way; people are ruined by the procedure followed in English Law Courts; steamers and railway trains managed by Englishmen come to grief and people are killed, and other distress takes place, and the Government, though they hear of this, do nothing. But now "all the tears of the great English have flowed and his compassion gushed forth for the protection of girl wives from their husbands." No doubt it was a very bitter pill for the Hindu community to swallow, when they found that although the Crown had stated that they would be allowed the free exercise of their religion, yet the Legislature of the country held and claimed that a reasonable construction must be put upon these words, and that these words were not to admit of the practice of any rites which were repugnant to Western ideas of morality, and that they were to be taken subject to this condition, that where any practice for which continued existence was claimed upon the score of its connection with religious rites, or was bouud up with the religious feelings of the community, that such a practice would be allowed to exist, and all knew that these had not been allowed in the past to exist.

COUNSEL referred to the suppression of *Suttee* and went on to say:—

This being what the Government had said, the construction which the defence placed upon what the Government considered was important. But the Government said that there was such danger in this usage that they ruled that this usage was no longer to exist. Then the writer went on to say that the promise was made that their religion would never be interfered with, but that this promise was only a mirage, and had never been adhered to and was a bitter irony. It was not this writer alone who held that, in carrying out this measure, the spirit and promise of the Proclamation had been violated. He did not think it right, nor would he attempt, to mention any names of those who believed and said that there had been a violation of that promise. He would not go further than name a gentleman who occupied the position of officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Bengal, than whom no better man could interpret the lauguage of the Legislature. Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter was of opinion that this Bill was an infringement of Hindu rights and privileges. Were not, he asked, any public writers entitled to say that these were fair arguments and fairly put forward? He had no doubt that Lord Lansdowne himself would not have hesitated to say that if he conceived that in the interest of any community or of morality it was necessary that some ptactices, which were sanctioned by Hindu law, were immoral, that they should go by the board. If that statement of the argument was such as to fall within the section, then all the gentlemen who used that argument, Lord Lansdowne among the rest, were equally guilty with the writer, because there was no doubt that that was the argument, and there could be no other. If religion ran against their opinions of morality, their opinion must prevail. The writer went on to say that this was a very hard position. If a person honestly believed his religion bound him to certain thing, and that another exercising power over him said, "you will not do it," his position was a very hard one. The matter was as serious as it was important, and one, as the writer pointed out, to consider whether they should not consider whether the loss they had sustained in the action of the Government and their dispproval of a measure which was forced upon them, and which their rulers passed upon them in accordance with what they believed to be supported reforms was fair.

THE writer, Counsel contended, was justified in calling upon the whole Hindu community to join *en masse* in expressing their strongest disapproval of a measure which was being forced upon them:

This was a matter for argument to bring before the rulers of the country what the opinions of the Hindus were. The writer went on to say, that the Government had better pause before forcing this measure upon an unwilling people. How was it possible, counsel asked, that this was an offence under the section? The writer had even said that "in all things they were bound to render obedience to the Government," and this was the very spirit of the article, viz., that they were ready at all times to be loyal to their Sovereign. Was that, he urged, the language of a man who was fomenting disaffection within the meaning of the section? On the contrary, they were willing to give obedience and were sincere in their devotion. "The Sovereign was bound to please his subjects." Was not this one of the platitudes of the day, that Governments were bound to please their subjects? Reference was made to the pride and over-bearing spirit of the ruling race. Was not the Bengali writer entitled to say that he considered his civilization much older than the Englishman's, that he considered his system of morality and Pantheism much superior to the Englishman's Monotheism. Surely he was entitled to say all these things. This sort of language might not commend itself to Western ideas, but there was nothing improper in it, seeing how earnestly desirous the ruling powers were to reduce their subjects to their own social level. The Hindus claimed to be left alone, and urged that they were being reduced a lower level than that which they occupied; and they claimed the possession of a higher and loftier morality. They said that "if you wish us to do so and do so at once, you will have to do it by brute force and ride rough-shod over all the most cherished institutions of this country." The writer was contrasting the position of the rulers with that of the conquered, and in doing so did nothing improper. On the contrary, did not this shew that the position was one which admitted of all views being given free expression to? Was not the Sovereign bound to look to the welfare of the conquered race? It might be that the writer intended to convey the idea that the conquerors were jealous of a civilization infinitely superior to their own, that they consequently were determined to break it down. Was there anything improper in writing all this?

Should a Government, Counsel asked, prosecute a man for using language such as this? If they did so, Counsel pitied the Government, because it shewed their position must be a very insecure one. Counsel next referred to an article of the 16th May, the effect of which was to shew that there were numbers of people who laboured under taxation, and who believed that Government was sucking them dry, sucking their life blood by the imposition of the Income and other taxes. Was it not said that this tax was a most iniquitous one, that it was most improper? And was it to be inferred from this that those who said so were sowing disaffection? Were they anything more than arguments addressed to the Government containing a despairing prayer for the removal of grievous burdens? Referring to embankments, was it not a fact, counsel asked, that these and railways were the origin of the Burdwan malarial fever, and was a reference to these in any way creating disaffection? Was not the cry general over the country that in the very temples of justice the gains of justice were improperly devoted, and that the Government were realizing a large revenue from the administration of justice? Were not, he would again ask, all these proper and legitimate subjects of criticism of the policy of the Government, and were these at all likely to create disaffection? Surely a prosecution of this sort was the part of a weak, and not of a strong, Government. Surely any public writer had the right to use language like this, so long as he did not incite the people to acts of violence calculated to provoke a breach of the peace or active hostility towards the Government of the country. Had it not been said over and over again that the present rulers of the country were out of touch with the people, and could all these statements be said to tend to excite disaffection and rebellion? The writer of the articles further asserted that the rulers honestly believed that they were doing good, but he has plainly told them that they were doing evil. He also asserted that the rulers had conquered the country by brute and not by moral force. Was not any man, Mr. Hill contended, entitled to say this? If they had conquered the country by moral force, they could have come forward and said that their religion was right, and that of the Hindus was wrong? There was absolutely nothing in all this to bring it within the meaning of the section. Counsel went on to urge that he hoped that this ill-advised and impossible prosecution would be dropped at the instance of the Government itself.

So far as the Police Court was concerned, the case came to a close on Tuesday last when the accused were committed to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions and bail was refused. Immediately afterwards Mr. Hill instructed by Messrs Kalinath Mitra and Sarvadhikari moved the Chief Justice, who is to take the next sessions, for bail, on an affidavit of Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder setting out all that had transpired in the Police Court. The application was strenuously resisted on behalf of Government by the Standing Counsel aided by the Advocate General, but was granted on Mr. Hill's pointing out how grievously the defence would be prejudiced by its refusal. It was ordered that each of the accused were to execute a bond for Rs. 10,000, and to find two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each which has been done. The Court was densely thronged when this application was made and great sympathy was evinced for the accused. The trial is to commence on Wednesday and Mr. Jackson has been retained for the defence.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE voice of the country has been pronounced in an unmistakeable manner regarding the unwisdom of the policy of the State prosecution of the *Bangabasi* newspaper. Even journals like the *Pioneer* and the *Times of India*, have expressed their dissent from the position taken up by the Government. The *Pioneer* says that the trial will be an interesting experiment as to how far we have in India a law about seditious libel, but it is very strong in the expression of its opinion that the Government in the matter of this prosecution is moving upon most uncertain grounds. "The fact that prosecutions for sedition have been so rarely instituted in spite of the abundance of material," argues our Allahabad contemporary, is the best proof that the Executive knows well the difficulty of its situation. The *Times of India* commenting on the step taken by the Government declares "that the graver charges against the *Bangabasi* are intermixed with so much nonsense that it seems to us doubtful whether a prosecution can be sustained under Sec 124A of the Indian Penal Code." Our contemporary still more forcibly points out the injudiciousness of the step. "There is a good deal of foul froth of the *Bangabasi* kind in vernacular journalism, and if the Government fail in this prosecution, a good deal more of it will be generated, while on the other hand, a conviction is not likely to put a stop to it. The real sufferers by this prosecution will be the respectable representatives of the native press."

The *Statesman*, points out the peril to which the Government has been exposed. According to our contemporary "the question of the true interpretation of Section 124A is surrounded with the utmost difficulty. That it contemplates something other than the excitement of overt acts of hostility to the Government is fairly presumable from its language; but the moment it comes to be held that the word "disaffection", as used in it, means something less than a state of mind calculated to lead immediately to such acts of hostility—and even this is dangerously vague,—the task of so drawing the line between the legitimate expression of disapproval of the conduct or policy of the Government and the exciting of "disaffection," as to avoid striking at the root of all independent public criticism of that conduct or policy, becomes immense."

Looking to the law as it stands, we find the term "disaffection" to be negatively defined. It is not "such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority." There is thus set a limit to the making of comments on the measures of the Government, and the bounds of legitimate criticism will not be over-stepped so long as a *disposition* to render obedience and support remains in tact. A disposition is a habitual bent of mind in a particular way, and any feeling of disapproval or of irritation against the Government to rise up to "disaffection" must produce a habitual bent of mind the other way. Under such a view of the law, some have grave doubts whether even open words at rebellion spoken in the heat of controversy and in a moment of great popular excitement would amount to disaffection and bring the delinquent within the purview of Sec. 124A. Something in the form of a deliberate and determinate bent to undermine the disposition to render obedience to the Government must be proved to render this Section applicable. But even when placing this view of the law before our readers, we are not oblivious of those difficulties which lie in the way of applying this Section to the circumstances of any particular case. *If there be*

a Government so unfortunate as to fall into one mistake after another and to excite popular feelings of disapproval of its measures by one injudicious step after another, it is very doubtful whether in thus habitually criticising the measures of a Government in a spirit of hostility, a paper would commit an offence under Sec. 124A. The Section, therefore, in spite of the best light that could be thrown upon it remains vague and we are sorry that the Government has been advised to undertake the present prosecution. Whatever be the true interpretation of the law and the merits of the present case as between the Government and the *Bangabasi*, about which we say nothing, this much is certain that this State prosecution is calculated to induce a belief, rightly or wrongly, that drastic measures in connection with the Native Press are contemplated by Government. The present prosecution comes in ungraciously after the recent suppression of free journalism in Native States.

The fact that this prosecution ostensibly arises out of writings in connection with the Age of Consent Act tends to place the Government in an unfavourable light. We deplore this fact. The present step, considered in whatever light it may be, is decidedly an ill-advised one, and we hope something may yet be done to avert the calamity which it threatens.

COMMENTS ON CASES
SUB JUDICE.

THE *Bangabasi* case has naturally caused some ebullition in the Native Press. Though the case is *sub judice*, it has been felt that there could be nothing wrong in discussing the policy of the prosecution. The *Indian Mirror* was one of the offending journals that dared discuss the policy, and an extraordinary application was made to the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Justice Beverely on Thursday last, of which the following is the *Statesman's* report :—

At the rising of the High Court yesterday Mr. Pugh, Standing Counsel, applied to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley for a rule calling upon Babu Narendra Nath Sen, the proprietor and editor of the *Indian Mirror*, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court, in respect of an article which appeared in the *Indian Mirror* of Wednesday last, in criticism of the action of Government in instituting the recent prosecution for sedition against the *Bangabasi*. Mr. Pugh urged that the article was evidently published with a view to prejudice the prosecution, and amounted to a contempt of Court. The Chief Justice enquired whether there was anything in the article itself with reference to the trial. Mr. Pugh replied that the comments contained in it insinuated that the prosecution was instituted with a view to stifle the press, and as it said "to strike terror into the rest of the Indian press so that in future all measures of the Government may go unchallenged," and was not *bona fide*. The Chief Justice drew Mr. Pugh's attention to the fact that the words *bona fide* did not appear in the article. Mr. Pugh, however, contended that the comments amounted to saying that. He then went on to cite several English cases to prove his contention that the article did amount to a contempt of court. Before passing any orders on the application the Chief Justice enquired whether Babu Narendra Nath Sen was in Court, or whether any one appeared for him. Mr. Monomohun Ghose replied that the Babu was in Court, and that he appeared for him. The Chief Justice then put it to Mr. Monomohun Ghose that he must be prepared to give an undertaking that Babu Narendra Nath Sen would make no further comments on the case until after the trial. Mr. Ghose submitted that the *Mirror's* article was a fair comment and in no way amounted to contempt of court, and that under the circumstances the undertaking was unnecessary. In reference to this, the Chief Justice remarked that of course the *Mirror* had not committed contempt of court, but yet he must ask Mr. Ghose to give an undertaking to the effect already mentioned. Mr. Ghose said that he was prepared to give such an undertaking under protest. The paper had not in the remotest degree been guilty of a contempt of court and he could see no propriety in the prosecution. Mr. Pugh not objecting to this settlement of the case, the matter was allowed to drop.

It speaks volumes for the good sense, moderation and firmness of the learned Chief Justice that he was not carried away like the law-officers of Government, who are probably under the impression that they can get Courts of law to do anything for them in the name of Government. The high reputation of the High Court as the repository of the liberty and privileges of the people has been upheld, nay enhanced, by the Chief Justice not taking an exaggerated view of the situation, but doing his best in a calm, temperate, statesman-like manner to throw oil on troubled waters. The undertaking given by Babu Narendra Nath Sen through his Counsel, Mr. Ghose, was a proper one, though perfectly unnecessary, for, as the *Mirror* observes, with or without it, comments on the merits of a *sub judice* case would be improper.

Newspaper enterprise in this country is not yet in such a sposition that it can maintain its ground against all opposition. It will yet require effective support to put it upon a proper footing. It is true that the law to regulate newspaper writing must be carried out, whenever a case of infraction has been made out, but at the same time great care and consideration must be shown in its administration. It is certainly not a good policy to fill all our jails with editors and managers and proprietors, who have foolishly expressed opinions which may violate the strict letter of the law. Mercy should always temper justice. The Manipur tragedy naturally would produce feelings and expressions that would not be acceptable to any Government, and yet if all hostile criticism is to be stifled at any cost, the Press of the country would be suppressed in no time. It is an open secret that legal opinion has been sought and obtained for prosecution of other offending journals, and if the *Bangabasi* leads the van others are sure enough to follow suit.

We have heard it asked what Government has started this prosecution and what particular officer may be in charge of it. Idle and superfluous questions these, for practically it makes no difference. No Government collectively can be so blind to the best interests of the country and the administration as to sanction such a prosecution without a grave political reason, and we may rest satisfied that the *Bangabasi* prosecution was undertaken after mature deliberation. But an application made on Thursday in connection with articles appearing the previous day could not be the result of deliberations with either the India or the Bengal Government both of which are away. It it is not necessary, however, to pry into official secrets. We think matters have been carried to a great length already, and we are opinion that they should not be carried further. It can be to the benefit of no administration to have its estrangement with the people deepened and lengthened indefinitely and we must earnestly appeal to its good sense and anxiety for common weal. An ill-advised step should not be supported by other inconsiderate acts, and under proper conditions Government may honorably retire from a prosecution that has answered its end. A crisis should not be allowed to come and it ought to be averted under proper safe-guards. With regard to the article of the *Mirror* on which the application was based, the Chief Justice, according to the *Englishman*, deliberately said :—'It is not an attack on the Court. It says that the prosecution ought not to have been started. The Court has nothing to do with terrorism nor with the stifling of the Native Press." Surely the law-officers of Government might have seen as much if they chose.

A GREAT NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR INDIA.

AT a meeting of the East India Association, held at the Westminister Town Hall, London, on July 10th, General Sir Richard J. Meade in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. P. M. Tait on "The Establishment of a great Mutual National Provident Fund for India." Most of the gentlemen present were interested in the public affairs of India. Mr. Tait pointed out that in Australia, the Canadian Dominion, South Africa, and other Dependencies of the Empire, there are great mutual life offices or provident funds, where the savings of the subscribers are husbanded for themselves alone. In India alone, with her population of 286,000,000, there is no mutual provident fund unconnected with the Services. To Mr. Tait it always seemed a monstrous and almost ludicrous thing to charge a native Indian gentleman more for insuring in his own country than was required from the British foreigner. It might be proper to charge the Indian more in England if he elected to run the gauntlet of England's variable climate; but to charge him extra for living in his own country, appeared to ordinary non-experts as wholly unjustifiable. Mr. Tait also urged that it was quite feasible that the same rate should be charged for England and India, for Natives and Europeans without regard to race, and so really all over the British Empire with reference to different nationalities. Suppose the English rate to be £75 and the Indian £100, let the difference of £25 per annum constitute a debt on the policy carrying interest at 3 per cent. per annum, to be extinguished when the yearly premium with interest at 3 per cent. per annum amounted to the sum assured. The highest living authority on the subject concurred that a uniformity of occidental and oriental rates is financially justifiable, and its application would have the inestimable merit of simplicity, and India, with its vast population and vast resources, would be open to an enormous development of the practice of insurance.

Mr. Tait's suggestions as to the formation of the Society were as follows :—

The name of the proposed Society to be the "British-Indian National Mutual Provident Fund."

The Head office to be in London, or at all events in Great Britain

The Capital to be £100,000 in 50,000 shares of £2 each, of which one-half only to be paid up.

One-fourth of the Capital to be reserved for subscription in India. Receipts and payments on this account to be made in India at the rate of 2*s.* sterling per rupee.

The Society to be on the purely Mutual system. The present Capital is required only for preliminary purposes and is to be repaid to the shareholders whenever the Directors think fit, on the terms mentionened in the Articles of Association. Meantime subscriptions of Capital to carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

It shall be provided by the Articles of Association that 80 per cent. of the premiums subscribed in India is to remain invested in Indian Government Securities in trust in India tor the Indian policy-holder. But on a policy-holder being transferred to the English Register the Indian Trust Fund to be reduced *pro rata*. On a transfer from the English to the Indian Register the Indian Trust Fund to be increased *pro rata*.

Should it be found desirable to establish the business by the payment of commission to agents, the Directors undertake to discontinue that practice as soon as it can be done in the general interest of the Society. *The intention is that the Society shall be a purely mutual non-commission-paying office*, on a similar basis in this respect to the Equitable Society of London, known in insurance circles as the "Old Equitable."

A rate of premium derived from the Institute of Actuaries Hm table with interest at 3 per cent. per annum, and a sufficient addition for expenses of management shall be the rate of premium applicable to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects wherever resident and of whatever creed, race, or colour. Wherever the risk requires a larger premium than the English rate, the difference between the two rates shall be accumulated as a debt on the policy carrying interest at 3 per cent. per annum, to be extinguished when the yearly premium payable with interest at 3 per cent. per annum shall amount to the sum assured. Should the benefit mature before the debt becomes extinguished in full, then the reduction of the debt on the policy to be in equitable proportion.

The public in England, the writer of the paper concluded, were interested in British Life Offices, Accident Companies and Friendly Societies to the amount of certainly not less than one thousand millions sterling. How much of that was represented in India there were no means of knowing. The accumulated funds of the British Life offices touched £200,000,000 sterling, whilst their premium income was £26, 500,000 equal to the combined annual revenue of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Greece, Portugal and Switzerland and approached nearly the yearly revenue of the Australasian colonies including New Zealand. What it might amount to when they were able suecessfully to tap India who could tell. Next to the American companies, the largest office in the world is the Prudential, after that the Australian Mutual Provident which had assurances in force

for nearly £40,000,000 with new business at a rate exceeding £3,000,000 sterling a year in assurances. The population of Australasia was only 3,898,500. Surely India with her population of 286,000,000 and vast resources otherwise, including a revenue of £86,000 000 should in very few years sum up to the Australia figures if she was given a chance by removing existing disabilities. The writer in conclusion hoped that no mutual or Proprietory office would take offence at any thing which he had said in the paper, for none was intended. The Proprietory offices had done splendid work in their day and continued to do splendid work each in its own domain. But the claims of the mutual offices had also to be put forward and the truth had to be stated. If he might borrow a sentence form "Junius" this is not the cause of faction or of party, or of any individual by the common interest of every man in India. The Chairman said that this matter was of very great importance to their fellow-subjects in India since the existing companies in India did not carry on their work on the advanced principles which were of such great value to those assessing in England. As regards the natives of India he was not prepared at the present time to say that there were many of them who would be disposed to insure their lives, but no doubt there were some. When one considered the vast population of India it was to be borne in mind that a large portion of that population were poor and would be quite unable to enter into any arrangement for insuring their lives. Of course there were many such natives and to them an opportunity of insuring their lives in a reasonable and proper manner would no doubt carry with it the inducement that they should do so. It is said that a warm discussion on the paper will soon take place, and that the gentlemen taking interest in it are trying their best to have the proposal carried into fruition.

Latest News and Notes.

THE Viceroy's health has, it is satisfactory to learn, greatly improved. His Excellency has gone out, for a few days, to Lord William Beresford's house at Mahasu. The details o the autumn tour are not yet arranged, but it is said His Excellency will not visit places included in previous tours. He will reach Calcutta at the beginning of December.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reached Faridpur on the 6th instant and received the usual addresses, in reply to which he said :—

He hoped that this visit would prove to be to their material benefit, for it was a very great advantage to the Lieutenant Governor and the leading gentlemen of the local Government to make the acquaintance and learn the requirements and desires of the people on the spot. It was very satisfactory to hear that education in Faridpur had attained to such a high standard, and it was still more pleasing to hear that there was no fear of there being any misunderstanding or disturbances between the people of different religions. It was greatly to be hoped that this condition of things would prove lasting, and that there would always be displayed that reasonable regard for the wants and wishes of other which every enlightened man should display or might expect to have shown towards himself. If only this feeling were maintained and fostered in Bengal, the present discussions would soon be wiped away. There were some ill-disposed persons who tried to represent Government as wishing to foster race differences but such a statement was the absolute reverse of the fact.

REGARDING Railways His Honor said :—

The question of a railway had long been under discussion, but the finances had never been forthcoming hitherto, and were equally wanting now. The main question, therefore, was where could the money be found? The Imperial Government most certainly would not come to their aid, for it had constant demands on it to construct important lines, opening out large districts, such as the Chittagong-Assam line, and these lines, being of great public importance, must most certainly be made before any of local interest. All that His Honor could promise was that if local capitalists considered the investment a good one and came forward with the necessary 5½ lakhs, the Government of Bengal would make no difficulty about finding the necessary engineers to survey and construct the line, and the E. B. S. Railway would undertake to work it on reasonable terms.

HIS Honor left for Dacca on the following day which was reached on the 8th instant. The rains interfered with the addresses and His Honor inspected the elephant khedas. There was a dinner party and an evening party on board the *Rhotas* and His Honor went on to Mymensing on Sunday, where a quiet day was spent and divine service was attended, the addresses being received on Monday.

FOUNDATION-stone was laid by Sir Charles Elliott on Tuesday of the Rajrajessuri waterworks of Mymensing. His Honor congratulated Mymensingh in having acquired a pure water-supply, not, as is usual, by means which would enforce taxation on the people, but by the munificent liberality of Raja Surya Kanta Acharjya, whom he highly commended for this and other public benefits conferred by him, and dwelt in a touching manner on the fine feeling and good taste on the part of the Raja in naming the Water works after his late wife.

FROM Naraingunge His Honor proceeded to Munshigung *en route* for Backurgung, Jessore and Khulna. His Honor is timed to reach Calcutta on the 23rd instant.

TWO Sessions Courts will assemble at the High Court on the 19th instant. The Chief Justice will preside over one and try the *Bangabasi* case. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley will preside over the other. The Alipur Sessions are going on with the Shambazar rioting cases.

SIR ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER is not sufficiently in good health to carry on the duties of a legislator conscientiously. He has therefore resigned his seat in the Vice-regal Council. His Excellency the Viceroy has accepted the resignation, but no appointment has yet been made in his place. During the short time that Sir Romesh Chunder was in Council he tried to do his duty fearlessly and in furtherance of his country's interests, and he is entitled to the country's best gratitude. If he failed it was through no fault of his and the ability he displayed was in keeping with his high traditions on the Bench. May he be long spared in his country's service.

THE European Ministers have presented another joint Note to the Chinese Government regarding the attacks upon foreigners resident in China.

THE Native Press of Bengal has made an organisation of its own, not a day too soon. At a well attended meeting of the members of the Native Press, held at the British Indian Association Rooms, on Friday last, under the presidency of Rai Rajkumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur, a Press Association was established. A strong and influential Committee was appointed to frame rules and nominate the office-bearers of the Association. As a controlling and guiding body, the Association has a career of usefulness before it, if it is loyally supported by all members. The statement of a contemporary that the recent State Prosecution has had anything to do with the establishment of the Association is erroneous. The organisation of such a body was being seriously contemplated for some time.

WE are pleased to learnt hat the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to select Babu Aghore Nath Chatterjee, a son-in-law of the late Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagara, to be Special Sub-Registrar of Purulia in the district of Manbhum, *vice* Rai Gunganund Mookerjee Bahadur deceased.

THERSITES SELLING WISDOM :

Of fools come never in the reach ;
No rule can I more wisely teach.
Nor can there be a better one
Than this,—distemper'd heads to shun.
We often see them, high and low ;
They tickle e'en the royal ear,
As privileged and free from fear
They hurl about them joke and jeer,
At pompous lord or silly beau.

A fool, in town, did wisdom cry ;
The people, eager, flock'd to buy.
Each for his money got,
Paid promptly on the spot,
Besides a box upon the head,
Two fathoms' length of thread.
The most were vexed—but quite in vain.
The public only mock'd their pain.

One dupe, however, need must know
What meant the thread and what the blow
So ask'd a sage, to make it sure.
They're both hieroglyphics pure,
The sage replied without delay ;
All people well advised will stay
From fools this fibre's length away,
Or get—I hold it sure as fate—
The other symbol on the pate.
So far from cheating you of gold,
The fool this wisdom fairly sold.

AT the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill Mr. Rutter applied the other day for leave on behalf of Chutterput Singh to file a suit against Indurchund Nahatta, Roy Budh Singh Duduria, and Bissun Chund Duduria, claiming Rs. 2,00,000 as damages for malicious prosecution arising out of the Jain defamation case. His Lordship allowed the plaint to be admitted. We have by no means yet heard the last of the Jain defamation case.

THE Madras public is naturally very much exercised over the local Small Cause Court Bill, the opinions about which have to be sent in by the end of this month. Madras is, therefore, going to have a public meeting to try to influence official opinion, if it can. The interest in the Bill is, however, by no means confined to the Madras Presidency, for one of the clauses proposed to be put in, is, that the Governor-General at his discretion will be empowered to extend the Act to any other Presidency on the recommendation of any local Government. This is a sort of side legislation which is never acceptable for more reasons than one, particularly when a Presidency town like Madras is made the scapegoat, so to speak, for introduction of the main legislation. We have considered some aspects of the Bill in connection with the question of jurisdiction of our own Small Cause Court, and we think that extension of jurisdiction in any way would be disastrous to litigants in general. The Madras Bill proposes radical changes, one of which relates to transfer of suits up to Rs. 10,000 to the regular side of the Small Cause Court. Just fancy what the institution costs alone would come up to under the present scale of Court fees, leave alone the costs of Counsel, attorneys, vakils, witnesses and the thousand and other costs incidental to a suit. But what would the litigants have in return? Not the services of first class men who are presumed to be on the High Court Bench. This is a covert attempt to constitute the Small Cause Courts, which are no Courts of Record at all, into District Courts on the model of the Allahabad Court, without the distinct advantages of District Courts. Counsel and attorneys will have to be taken down to the Small Cause Court in the heavier cases all the same, but at a much heavier cost than what would be incurred in the High Court, without the litigants being sure that they will atttend for certain. Then there will be the references, appeals and execution procedings against immoveable property in the High Court, which will necessitate payment of all the costs over again *including* the institution costs in certain cases. What will all this come up to leave alone the delays and postponements? It is idle to suggest that Small Cause Courts might be left to execute their own decrees against immoveable property, for that would involve consideration of questions of title, in which Small Cause

Courts have not and cannot have any jurisdiction. All things considered the innovation will be dangerous in the extreme. Madras public opinion has expressed itself very strongly against it and all the Presidencies will watch the progress of the Bill with interest. We trust Government will do nothing in a hurry to carry the Bill through the Council, without taking into serious consideration all the important interests at stake.

AMBICA CHURN BOSE, the Bramho murderer as he is generally called, has paid the last penalty of law. A number of spectators were present at his execution, which took place at the Presidency Jail on Saturday before last, and he protested his innocence up to the last. He gave out that he had indeed engaged an accomplice to murder the unfortunate Girija Sundari and had not done the deed himself. Some features of the case lend a color to this version and some people had suspicions of this kind from the beginning. Ambica Charan's dying assertion makes it necessary that an attempt should be made to find out his accomplice. But his having an accomplice made not much difference in his position, for in the eye of law he would be guilty all the same. If, however, the execution was spared or delayed it would be easier to trace the accomplice. On this and similar grounds we have always been opposed to capital sentence; but our cry has been in the wilderness so far.

THE *Pioneer* had the candour to say that Government would not decide the fate of the Manipur Princes till Parliamentary Session was over. If avoidance of unpleasant questions in Parliament be what, according to its Allahabad organ, the Government be most anxious about, it will have a very wide berth indeed now, for according to mail news it is said to have been decided that Government will not call Parliament until February. In the meantime and as soon as Parliament was prorogued, Government decided the fate of the unfortunate princes. It was held that the Senapati was properly convicted of waging war against the Queen and abetment of murder and his case was considered not one for clemency. It was also held that the Tongal General, on whose order the victims were slain, would share the Senapati's fate. The Regent and Angao Sena, though properly convicted of waging war against the Queen and sentenced to death, were considered tools in the hands of their brother and their sentences have been commuted to to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The executioners and subordinates will be transported during the Queen's pleasure. The sentence of death passed on the Senapati and Tongal General being confirmed it was made known by a proclamation in Manipur whereby the subjects of the Manipur State were enjoined to take warning by the punishments inflicted on the persons found guilty of rebelling and murder. The executions took place on Thursday afternoon and a large crowd collected to see the executions. The prisoners were brought down under their escorts punctually at the time ordered, and taken to the gallows which were in the centre of a square formed by 500 rifles of the 2nd and 43rd Gurkhas. Two gallows had been erected, so that the Juvaraj and Tongal General faced each other The Juvaraj walked down quite composedly and walked up the ladder steadily by himself, but Tongal General had to be carried down from the jail, as he has been, ever since he was taken prisoner, unable to walk by himself, and had to sit on a stool on the platform instead of standing upright. That a man in such straits should have been dragged to the gallows passes all comprehension. Comment is now superfluous and Govern.nent must be left to be judged by the British public and Parliament.

MR. MANOMOHUN GHOSE has been informed by the Foreign Secretary, by telegram, that the decision of the Government of India in the case of the Manipur Princes has been approved by Her Majesty's Government in England. The sanction was secured by telegram beforehand. A A rumour is prevelant in town that Government proposes to give a full reply for Mr. Ghose's representation on behalf of the unfortunate Princes, the draft of which the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. P. Evans has been requested to prepare. There are no reasons to believe that the rumour is at all well-founded.

MUCH time and attention could not, we are afraid, have been wasted on Mr. Ghose's able and moderate representation on behalf of the prisoners, which has since been published. It is now interesting only as a historical document and little useful purpose can be served by dilating on Mr. Ghose's appeal. We must bow to the judgment of the Government of India supported by the Government at Home. The decision must, however, be taken to be practically what the Government had come to upon the materials before it and probably on Mr. Ghose's representation being sent in, it "saw no reason to change its opinion." That is the painful impression left on the minds of those viewing the situation from outside and Government has not troubled itself to have such impression removed. The tacit assurance in Parliament that all possible clemency would be shown has not gone for much and to the great satisfaction of many who were sighing for the Manipur executions they have now taken place. The story about the Princes having been brought down to Calcutta under military escort, some time ago, was of course unfounded and the execution of the condemned has taken place in the scene of their operations to strike terror as it were into the disaffected. The initial objection to an irregular court and irregular procedure has somehow been over-ridden and appeal to Parliament or to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen for exereise of Her Royal prerogative of mercy were rendered impossible by the haste with which the sentences were carried into effect.

INNUMERABLE memorial meetings have been and are being held all over the country in honor of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and Raja Rajendralala Mitra. The country is deeply moved as it was never moved before and is giving free expression to its heart-felt grief. We have not space even to enumerate the various meetings held and the numerous resolutions adopted by them.

THE following changes have been made in the list of text-books for the Honor Examination in Law for 1893:—

(a) Under the head, Law of Succession—Walker and Elgood's Law of Executors and Theobald's Law of Wills have been substituted for Williams on Executors; (b) Under the head, The Law of Contracts and Torts—Pollocks on Torts has been substituted for the Chapters on Torts in Broom's Commentaries.

A FOUL murder of a woman of the town, was committed by a merchant's servant at Patna for the sake of her ornaments and the miscreant knowing the details of the process, sent the remains of his unfortunate victim by rail to Howrah, carefully packed in a wine-case. Within a short time of their making the startling discovery, the Howrah Railway Police traced the wretch, who is now awaiting his trial.

IN view of the recent disturbances and to stop their recurrence, our energetic Commissioner of Police took all necessary precautionary measures during the Maharam fastival last week. The processions were all regulated and the Police whose upper officers were armed with side-arms for the occasion, mustered strong wherever necessary, with the result that the festival passed off quietly. It is lucky that the Durga Puja and the Maharam did not coincide in point of time as they did for several years. It is not true that constables were all armed with heavy sticks. Mr. Lambert and his subordinates are to be congratulated on the excellent results of their arrangements for they worked hard and with a will. Constant reference of some contemporaries to "the powder being kept dry," is, however, to say the least, ill-advised.

ON Thursday last an influential conference was held at the Sanskrit College for taking steps for the moral improvement of our young men, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

That a Society for the Moral Imp rovement of Young Men be established, under the name of "Society for the Higher Training of Young Men. (2) That the works of the Society be divided into three sections, *viz*, 1. Athletic Exercises 2. Literary Culture 3. Purity of Character; and that the sections be under the presidency of the following gentlemen:—Mr. H. Lee for the Athletic Section, Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji for the Literay Section, and Babu Protap Chunder Mozumdar for the section for Purity of Character. (3) That all who pay an annual subscription of eight annas in advance are eligible as members, and that it will be optional with the members to join one, two, or all sections of the Society. (4) That the affairs of the Society be looked after by a Managing Committee of representative students, under the guidance of the Committee for the Moral Improvement of Youny Men, and that the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of that Committee be the Secretary and Assistant Secretarg of this Society.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER, in writing of Indian affairs in a recent issue of the *Mail*, says:—

Another sign of the times is the uprising of original and local research conducted by native scholars and antiquaries in various parts of India. The first result of the introduction of English education, and especially of the University system, was to produce an imitative generation of Hindus. Despondent professors and principals of Colleges contrasted the glib young office-seekers whom they sent forth with the fine race of native scholars developed under an older and slower method of training. Men like Dr. Bhau Daji, of Bombay, or Rajendralala Mitra, of Calcutta, gradually made it apparent that a perfect knowledge of English was not distinction of the powers of patient research. The despondent professors, however, credited such Indian scholars of the transition stage to the pre-University period. But now that a University degree has ceased to be a passport to official employment the educated Indian mind is reverting to its old type; and a class is again springing up which loves learning for its own sake.

An admirable piece of local investigation has recently been conducted by several native gentlemen into the ancient topography of Bengal. The latest outcome of their labours is a paper read before the Asiatic Society on the origin of Calcutta, by Mr. Gour Das Bysack. Pursuing the national lines of research, Mr. Bysack first exhausts the sanskrit authorities on the subject, and then, like a Hindu of the modern type, he ransacks the vernacular literature and all exernal sources, from the Greek geographers to the Persian historians and the records of the Government offices. The result is so far of a negative character. It is adverse to the accepted derivation of Calcutta from Kalight, but, in the process of testing the evidence *pro* and *con*, it throws a flood of information on the early history of the site on which the capital now stands. It forms one of several original contributions recently made by native scholars to a better knowledge of their country; serious pieces of personal research which tend to shew that the first initiative poriod incident to the introduction of education on a foreign system is giving place to a better time in Bengal. In this respect India has during the past 40 years passed through an experience similar to that of Germany at the close of the last century. It is difficult to believe that the present German nationality, with its wealth of original and solid research and its impatience even of borrowed words or imported idioms should have ever appeared in the character of a purely initiative people. Yet, said Gœthe in Wilhelm Meister, "No German can buckle his own shoes till he has learned to do it from some foreign nation."

Raja Rajendralala Mitra has gone and we do not see any one who is worthy to wear his mantle. The generation of solid scholars with a taste for original researches is fast dying out and we do not know when it will be replaced. Babu Gourdas Bysak, old and ill in health as he is, is yet keeping up the prestige of the old generation, and we must look to men like him for sustaining the reputation that Sir William Hunter is good enough to credit us with.

THE Government of India has offered two appointments annually in the Upper Subordinate Engineering establishment to successful Sibpur College students of the apprentice class. The selected apprentices will be posted to the Railway Branch for employment on construction or survey work, on the understanding that they are liable to serve in any part of India or Burma, and that their service will be non-pensionable.

The latter restriction is incompatible with good service and there is no occasion for it if Government really wishes to encourage deserving students.

HARI MAITI has been released after his year's incarceration. Little did he dream, poor man, that he would achieve so much notoriety—and do so much mischief.

AT Washington the estimated available surplus of the wheat crop is set down at twenty-five million quarters. The Russian Government has finally resolved to prohibit the export of cereals this season. The distress in Russia caused by the failure of the crops is daily increasing, and a terrible famine appears to be inevitable. In many parts of the country the peasants are reduced to the necessity of eating boiled grass. It is announced, however, that it is not intended to place a total prohibition on the export of corn, but home distress must first be supplied before any is exported.

LORD Salisbury has replied to the Turkish Ambassador's proposal to re-open negotiations for the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain, that the time elapsed since the negotiations in 1887 has brought changes necessitating consultation with his colleagues who have now dispersed for the holidays. The Premier has, therefore, postponed giving a definite reply to the proposal until the Ministers return to London in October next.

ADVICES received in France confirm the news of the massacre of the French expedition under M. Crampel, the explorer in Africa, the report of which reached Paris, in June last, but was then denied. The disaster is regarded in France as a serious blow to the extension of the French sphere of influence in the direction of Lake Tchad.

GREAT damage has been done by recent rains in the country round Simla. At Mashobra and the neighbouring villages many houses and fields have been washed away, and some thirty persons killed. The water-supply of Simla is, however, causing much anxiety, and it is feared that the reservoirs will be emptied before the catchments are repaired. A circular from the Municipality begs residents to draw only drinking and cooking water from the hydrants, which will allow three gallons daily per head of the population.

THE International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was opened on Tuesday in St. James' Hall by the Prince of Wales. Upwards of two thousand persons were present at the opening ceremony, including many of the leading savants of Europe and seventy delegates from India. The Prince in his speech on the occasion said that the object of the Congress was to teach people how to preserve healthy homes, factories, and towns, and so prevent disease.

HEAVY rain fell in Calcutta last week along with other parts of the country. News of inundation reaches us from all sides.

THE *Hitakari* of Kustea, says that the Sub-Division of Meherpore, in the District of Nuddea, will be amalgamated with Chuadanga. It also hears that Mr. A. T. Gupta, Joint-Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division of Chuadanga, will be appointed Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea. In this connection we are glad to be assured that there is no truth in the report that the late Small Cause Court Judge of Kustea, Chuadanga and Meherpore has been transferred owing to charges of irregularity laid against him or that the High Court is enquiring into his alleged conduct. His transfer, we are told, was in the usual course of business. It is, however, well known that strong factions exist in Kustea, which make smooth work impossible. It is however, a great satisfaction to us to learn that the recent charges against the Subordinate Judicial Service are entirely groundless. We are happy to learn that the Sub-Judge of Gya, has been honourably acquitted of the charge of bribery brought against him, and the High Court has called upon him to institute a criminal case against his accuser to vindicate his character.

THE City Theatre Company have not allowed grass to grow under their feet. They have taken a long lease of the plot of land on which the old National Theatre and the Great National Theatre stood and foundation of their pavilion was laid there on Sunday before last with *eclat*. The young Company composed of old and experienced artists are giving satisfaction to the play-going public in the meantime at the Vina Theatre and they hope to open at the new pavilion towards the beginning of December.

ACCORDING to the Simla correspondent of the *Englishman*, the question of the annexation of Manipur was decided in the Viceroy's Council on Thursday, and the matter will now be referred to the Secretary of State. It is expected that the result will be made known shortly. The prevalent opinion in official circles is said to be that the country will not be annexed, but that a Regency will be established. In that case the Government, it is said is certain to exercise a regulating influence in Manipur affairs. The *Times*, referring to the punishment of the Manipur prisoners, says that the Senapati and Togal General had placed themselves beyond the pale of mercy. It rejoices to learn that wiser counsels, adverse to the annexation of Manipur, have prevailed.

Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 15, 1891.

THE *ASIATIC QUARTERLY* ON SOME INDIAN TOPICS.

If the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent is to have his way with the Indian press one cannot help asking when the turn of English papers will come to be muzzled if their criticisms on Indian matters continue to be as unpaltatable to Anglo-Indian ears as they have been of late. With the multitudes of native Indians now being educated in this country at the Universities, the Inns of Court and the Medical Schools with the telegraph and with newspapers sent off in shoals by every mail to India shall we not soon have some wiseacre discovering that our Government of India is being made impossible by the free and unrestrained press criticism which is heard here on every hand? We do not need to leave our own country to discover that such treason and disloyalty as consists in denunciation of such proceedings as those at Manipur are prevalent. It is as easy to ascertain their existence in England as in India; amongst English-born subjects of the Queen as amongst Indians who have never been beyond the bounds of their own country.

Here for example we have the burning words of the Asiatic Quarterly on "Our relations with Manipur" and the still more indignant and fervid language of the Editor's prefatory remarks. Taking these latter alone and amidst all that has been said by the English press, and you are aware that has been neither small nor lacking in keenness they are the most striking protests against the outrage committed upon the moral sense of all who have paid attention to the recent doings of the Indian Government and its servants, that has yet been uttered. In calling attention to the article the Editor says "We stated in the April issue, when the news of the Manipur disaster was first flashed to England that it was idle to talk of the treachery of the Manipuris before we knew the details of the policy and proceedings which led to the attack and capture of the Resident and his party; we feared that it was the story of Cavagnari's massacre re-enacted at Manipur. Judging from what, indeed, an "Authority" more hints than says in his article on "Our relations with Manipur 'the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth' will never be known, for we ourselves are the historians of, and now the tribunal on, our own mistakes. Men have been arraigned as traitors and murderers who had long been noted as most loyal; but goaded to desperation by a policy which sought to benefit by a rebellion and yet to punish the rebel, the Senapati, in defending himself against an attempted arrest the details of which have not yet been investigated might perhaps claim to be a belligerent. Manipur is an independent State, and it is we who have broken the treaty with it, which compels us to support (and now to restore) the expelled Maharaja. No condemnation also can be too strong for executing subordinate executioners of our unfortunate countrymen. Revengefulness is unworthy of a great Governmentl.

The writer, it will be seen, suggests in almost the very words I have used in a former letter, the impossibility of any parliamentary or other enquiry getting at the real truth of the matter, that secret influences were at work which triumphed over the wiser policy, that had at first prevailed of allowing the status quo-existing for so long after the flight of the Maharaja, to continue, and of accepting accomplished facts. What those influences were it is too plain to need statement and it is noticeable that every writer who refers to them thinks it unnecessary to do more than tacitly assume his readers acquaintance with well-known conditions of Anglo-Indian Society.

Another striking and in some respects very valuable paper is one by Mr. Sterndale on "a Colonial policy for India." I have seen nothing wiser than the editorial reference to this subject. He says "Mr. Sterndale points out the importance of following "a Colonial policy for India" and reminds us that our great dependency was once under the Colonial office. To us neither the present Indian regime nor that of the Colonial Department offers a solution of existing and impending difficulties. Asiatic countries must be governed on Asiatic methods of the best type; and India will lose both her own indigenous culture and her chance of adopting what is good in European civilization, if we substitute English for Oriental notions in her administration. Already the germ of dissatisfaction has been laid by the "Age of Consent Bill," a measure passed without fulness of knowledge, or rather under the false light of misconceptions and the pressure of both mischievous and well-intentioned busy bodies. The remarkable "appeal to England to save India from the wrong and the shame" of that bill published by the Bali Sadharan Sabha, analyzes the whole question from the religious and the physiological stand-points, and shows that Indian Society will be demoralized by a measure professedly in the interests of morality, which the existing, but misrepresented, state of things in India guards far more effectively than any middling European legislation."

A FEW MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN NOTES.

ONE comes sometimes across references to India in curious places. Who for instance would expect to come across however slight a one in a discussion in the House of Lords as to whether or not the Government should purchase a certain picture of an historical, or as some vehemently declare a thoroughly unhistorical, scene said to have been enacted in Hungary about five hundred years ago? If you have not

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BARON YVAN writes: Sir,—It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of the results I have obtained with chassaing's Pepsine and Diastase Wine and Syrup. I have given them to many patients for whom I had previously prescribed, and in vain, all the ordinary medicaments, and I certainly ought to acknowledge that I succeeded in restoring the health of person, whom I considered as lost, by the use of chassaing's Wine and Serup. I trust my testimonial may be of use to you, for it is the simple expression of the truth. Your very truly, Baron Yvan, Surgeon to the Military Hospitals of Paris, and to the Postal Administration.

seen an account of the great controversy which has raged over Mr. Calderons' picture of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, I must tell you that a few months ago this painter exhibited a canvas upon which was represented a Queen famed for her piety during life, and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church after her death, in the act of renouncing the pomps and vanities of this wicked world at the altar and doing so in the highly symbolic condition of complete nudity. Mr. Calderon's authority for this was a certain life of the saint written in Mediaeval Latin, and as this book mentioned the presence of a number of priests at the ceremony, St. Elizabeth was certainly depicted under peculiar circumstances even for a saint. Roman Catholics immediately denounced the picture as an insult to their faith and protested that Mr. Calderon's Latin was all wrong. It was never intended to mean they said that the lady carried her renunciation of pomps so far as to lay aside all her clothing, but that the expression was metaphorical. A nice question of this kind naturally lets loose three different kinds of combatants, Protestants, Catholic and Scoffers. None of them cares so much for the truth, even though the matter were important in itself and this picture business is hardly that, as to score over their opponents. True or not Catholics objected to the nation bringing the picture and perpetuating one of their female saints for ever hereafter in the act of posing in *puris naturalibus* before the British public. Strangely enough the band of Puritan purists who prosecuted a female acrobat for exhibiting herself in a professional garb which was full dress compared with St. Elizabeth's, did not join in this outcry for the very good reason to them that a Roman Catholic saint committing an indecency is a useful object lesson against Romanisin. But I must not be led into too much detail as I wish to come to the quotation from Lord Stanley's speech in which he managed to connect St. Elizabeth of Hungary with India.

It is this. He said—"The Prime Minister has, more than once, publicly praised the framers of the Indian Penal Code. He trusted that the noble Marquis would on this occasion follow the spirit of one of the best articles in that otherwise too Draconian Code. He referred to the article which prohibited one Indian subject from insulting the religion of another. If that restriction was valuable and reasonable in India, ought not its spirit to be followed in this country also, when a portion of the Queen's subjects, through their authorized spokesman, protested against an insult to their religion being permanently established in public gallaries maintained at the national expense?"

Lord Salisbury made a soothing speech but he declined to interfere practically in the matter.

In a book just published called the "Women of Turkey and their Folk Lore" a lady Miss Garnett, who has resided long in Turkey, has been showing that the Turkish harem is not the place of degradation of popular British notions. A book like this is useful. It suggests that the marriage life of other countries is not necessarily to be shuddered at because it differs from ours. If our narrow middle class could only be imbued with a few similar ideas we should be spared a good deal of preposterous nonsense at times. The high judical office of the Recordership of the City of London is likely before long to become vacant and names of candidates are being mentioned. Amongst the likely names are mentioned Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice of Madras and Mr. Justice Straight of the Allahabad High Court both of whom are approaching the term of their retirement from the Indian Judicial Service and who formerly had large practices at the Central Criminal Court, or "Old Bailly," over which the Recorder presides. The salary is £3,500 a year.

THE MEMORIAL FUND TO MR. BRADLAUGH.

A Committee consisting at present of ten Members of Parliament and of which Mr. W. Digby, C. I. E. is Honorary Secretary has been formed to receive donation for a fund as a Memorial to the late Mr. Bradlaugh. The fact of Mr. Bradlaugh's energy and time having been so much devoted to efforts from which others benefited more largely than he himself, that his daughter was left unprovided for, is well known. There is a strong desire on the part of many admirers of Mr Bradlaugh that this daughter, for whom his affection had made provision, but who had surrendered it out of sympathy with her father's objects, should not suffer for this spirited action. Certainly nothing of a personal and private character could be more in accordance with what he would have wished. The subscription list has started with promises of about £220 from about fifteen gentlemen, and I believe Miss Edua Lyall, the lady whose letters I have several times referred to, has promised a sum of £250. The Committee is anxious to close the list before the end of the Session evidently intending to appeal specially to Members of Parliament. But it seems a pity that a wider appeal should not be made to the people generally, who could be glad enough to subscribe some thing, however small, in token of the admiration which thousands of them feel, for the man who was always the champion of the poor and who made enormous efforts in their behalf. It may be that his resistance to some popular ideas of his later days slightly obscured his earlier services. But no one ever thought of charging him with disloyalty to the causes in which he had spent the best part of his life. Whether now or later no doubt some day there will be a movement to recognize his services of a wider character than the present one.

Extracts.

BAIDYANATH LEPER ASYLUM.

BABU JOGENDRA NATH BASU, B. A.,
Head Master, Deoghar School.

My dear Friend,

I entirely approve of your proposition for a house for the vagrant lepers in Deoghar.

During my stay there for nearly two months (from February 23rd to April 15th) while on a change during my recent illness, I had ample opportunities of observing the condition of these unfortunate people, which was wretched beyond all description. Houseless, foodless, with scarcely any body to cast a sympathetic look upon them, I found them dragging on a most miserable existence. The disease is of such a character and of such an appearance as to excite in the human breast a feeling of disgust and repulsion rather than of pity and commisseration. This is not as it should be. If any class of human beings deserves the deepest sympathy and demands exercise of the most active benevolence it is the men whose misfortune it has been to be afflicted with this loathsome disease.

I have observed the lepers in Deoghar in all stages of the disease, but chiefly in the stage of ulceration and mutilation of the limbs, a stage which is the most dangerous to the community, inasmuch as this is the stage when the disease is most communicable. Their segregation, therefore, is absolutely necessary not only for the safety of the community of Deoghar itself who have already begun to feel its contagious influence but for that of the vast number of pilgrims who visit, its shrines from all parts of India, who may carry with them the germs of the disease, have it developed in their own persons, and thus become themselves the centres of contagion. I hope your appeal for the lepers of Deoghar will, for the reasons given above, meet with a sympathetic response. Your estimate for the building to accommodate fifty persons is Rupees two thousand. I had a mind to build a retreat in Deoghar, in order that, in the present shattered condition of my health, I may give myself occasional rest from harassing professional and other duties. But seeing that the necessity of the lepers is greater than mine I abandon that idea for their sake, and I shall deem it a privilege to be permitted to bear the entire cost of building an asylum for them, and should wish that it be called, if the people of Deoghar will have no objection, after my wife through whose unwearied and tender care and nursing, under the blessing of God, I was restored to health.

But the housing of these unfortunate people, though a first necessity, is not all. There are other requirements of almost equal urgency, such as fooding, clothing and medical treatment, which should not be left to haphazard and chance. To make permanent provision for them a large sum of money will be necessary. From the large-hearted benevolence characteristic of our countrymen, I am confident that sum will be forthcoming ere the foundation of the asylum is laid. If I may, without consulting the person for whom I speak, entertain a hope, and I am emboldened to do so by the impression left on me by a personal intercourse with him during my sojourn in Deoghar, I should hope that the High Priest of Baidyanath may make some permanent provision for the fooding of the inmates of the asylum out of the proceeds of the temple.

Believe me,
Yours a humble brother in God,
MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR.

51, SANKARITOLA, CALCUTTA.
1st June, 1891.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The Calcutta papers announce the death of Raja Rajendralale Mitra, who has long been suffering under a lingering illness. He died on Sunday evening last. His condition had been one of anxiety for some time, but he was not thought so near his end. Many members of his family were present at his decease. The Rajah will be much missed in several sections of the community. He was a ripe scholar and delighted in philosophical investigations of all sorts. An antiquarian of no mean order, his books on Orissa and Buddha Gya and other works will give him a worthy place in the literature of this country. As a member of the Corporation in its earlier days, he was a free critic of the administration, and though not himself strait-laced, he was mostly a supporter of the conservative institutions of the country. In politics also he was an active member of the community, and through the British Indian Association and in the columns of the *Patriot* his active mind often found expression. He was a very plain and straightforward speaker, too plain sometimes for the authorities, or rather the officials, whom he felt it his duty to oppose. He was one of what is called the "old school" as regards education, and was better educated than many who held University degrees. He was himself L. L. D. on account of his scholarship and a C. I. E by recognition of the Government of India.

Advocate of India.

TWO BENGAL WORTHIES.—Two other deaths we have to notice this week, one that of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and the other that of Raja Rajendralal Mitra. Both the deaths, though long expected from the news of illness which we have been getting from Calcutta, are not the less painful in that they were expected. Both were very distinguished men in their different walks of life. We can not do any justice to their memories within the short space of a paragraph. They demand fuller notice, and we hope to refer to them on another occasion. Meantime we give below a telegram about Pandit Vidya sagar which we have received from a correspondent at Calcutta:—

"One ablest son of India has passed away. Venerable Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar C. I. E. died in his 71st year on the 29th July at 2-22 A. M., of liver complaint, cancer, ulceration of stomach, and other complications. The best medical help in allopathy homœopathy was availed of. He was the father of the present Bengali literature and language, and the pioneer educationist. He showed formidable private enterprise in successfully diffuing cheap high education through native agency. He was the prime mover in the cause of widow re-marriage in Hindu society. He made gigantic labours for female education. His charities were unlimited and unostentatious. He leaves a son, four daughters, a large family and innumerable friends Indian and European to mourn his loss which is felt to be irreparable. The Government and private Colleges were closed in his memory. All Bengal is in mourning."

Indu Prakash.

We deeply regret to notice the death of Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar which occurred in the course of the week at the age of 71. He was one of the few truly great souls by whom the present century has been distinguished in India. The greatest of them Raja Rammohan Roy sowed the first seeds of progress all along the line religious, social, educational, political, whereby this country was to emerge from her lethargic life of centuries. Of these various questions which he raised only the political has seized the educated mind generally but the other's were not without their supporters after him. The religious movement was taken up and carried on by Maharshi Debendra nath Tagore, Babu Keshav Chandra Sen and the social and educational branch of the work was made his own by the subject of this notice. The Raja it is said wrote the first prose composition in Bengali but the Pandit created the prose literature in that language. He composed and published books both for students and others and opened an educational establishment which in due course has developed into a vast institution, teaching up to the highest standards and thus gave an impetus to the cause of mental culture and enlightenment. It was to the cause of the virgin widow, however, that he devoted his special attention and indeed his life and fortune. He brought about the marriages of such widows and helped the marriaged couples to get on in life and when his only son grew up he added example to precept and married him to a widow too. We believe he belonged to the old class of Sanskrit Scholars and his title of Vidya-

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sagar was given him by the ancient Sanskrit University o Nadia and this circumstance adds special value to the strength and courage of conviction which induced him to espouse such a reform as that of widow marriage. It is melancholy, however, to think that at the close of a life so single-mindedly devoted to that cause and serving it in so unostentatious and self-sacrificing a manner the venerable Pandit found the country so little disposed towards it as to be driven to the mortifying conclusion that India was not made for reforms! In any other country an opinion of such a gravity expressed by such an authority and on such a subject would have engaged the respectful attention of at least some of his contemporaries and made them anxious to discover the cause of the phenomonon; but here it has so far excited no more curiosity than the senseless utterance of a school boy. And here is matter for serious reflection for those who are lamenting that on a recent occasion. Government paid no more regard to public opinion than it deserved. Now that the Pandit is no more, it is possible Bengal may awake to the magnitude of its loss and do what it can to honour and perpetuate his memory and his work and we shall await with interest any news on this point. Almost simultaneously with the above came the equally sad news of the death of another Bengali celebrity Dr. Rajendralala Mitra who was distinguished in the field of historical and archoeological research. There was hardly another man who, without knowing Sanskrit possessed such a store of knowledge regarding ancient India and to this he joined a powerful command over English which gave an additional charm to his writings. He took some interest in politics in connection with the Jamindars Associaticn whose adherent he was but his views on social questions showed little of the liberality of his culture. None the less, however, is his loss irreparable.—*Native Opinion.*

TWO INDIAN SAVANTS.

DURING the past week, in the interval of a few days, there passed away from our midst two ripe Indian Scholars who had built their reputations entirely on the great literary activity they displayed during their life-time. Both were born within a few years of each other, both had turned sixty when they died, both had lived long enough to see their labours appreciated by the public as well as the Government. Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra and Pandit Isvara Chundra Vidyasagar—for these are the worthies whose life-work we wish to notice —were both natives of Bengal and while the one was born heir to the rich acquisitions of his forefathers the other was born to a man of straitened circumstances; and in the record of their noble efforts, we find it demonstrated clearly that neither the luxury of wealth nor the pomp of poverty could crush genius altogether. Many a man whose life would have been a more useful one to the world has been spoiled by the plenty and profusion in which he has been brought up, and it has come to be widely recognised that the greatest blessing a father could confer on his beloved son is to give him a liberal education and send him adrift with just enough of money in his pocket to give him a start in life. On the other hand, it is well-known that poverty often damps the spirit of the greatest zealot, but all the same, there is much truth in the poet's line

"Slow rises worth by poverty depressed" Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra was a great linguist; in fact India has produced few men who have had a similar taste for learning and who possessed the necessary patience and perseverance to drink at the fountains of such a large number of European and Asiatic languages. Not only was Dr. Rajendra Lala well-read in the Bengali, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi, Persian and English languages, but he had learnt also Latin, Greek, French and German. Dr. Rajendra's life illustrates the saying that one who is destined to be drowned cannot be hanged. In his youthful days he was fired with the ambition of becoming a Doctor; a few years hence we find him struggling energetically to enter the portals of law, but he was not destined to shine either as a Doctor or a Lawyer; and in the prime of life, he began to devote his attention entirely to the study of several languages and to antiquarian researches. In his efforts to improve the literature of his country, and to strengthen the bond of sympathy between England and India by unearthing valuable information about his mother-land which was completely hidden from European eyes, he was aided by the Government of India who appointed him First Assistante Secretary and Librarian to the Asiatic Society, and subsequently Director of Government Wards, and then admitted him to the Order of the Indian Empire. His literary labours were so great that they would have been fully appreciated even such a land of literary activity as England. He was the author of no less than fifty-five volumes in English, Sanskrit and Bengali, and had edited several Reviews, devoted mainly to Science and Literature. But, the most important work on which his reputation rests is the "History of the Antiquities of Orissa" which has assigned to him the first place among the purely native authors of India, who have written with a complete mastery of the English language, and which is also a monument of extensive and patient research, deep and varied erudition, and just reasoning from accidental or obvious analogies. Dr. Rajendra Lal's reputation was not confined to India; and he has left behind several well-known scientists and scholars to mourn his death in England, France, Germany, Sweeden, Italy and America. In recognition of his vast erudition, he was admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws of the Calcutta University and appointed a member of several learned Institutes in Hungary, Great Britain, Austria, and Holland.

The fame of Pandit Iswar Chundra Vidyasagar had not travelled beyond the Himalayas like that of his learned contemporary. Nevertheless, the services he had done to his country and his devotion to literature are not the less great. He was the most renowned Sanskrit Scholar of his time, and was well-read in English and Bengali. Having begun and finished his studies in Sanskrit early in life, he was apppointed Head Pandit in a Government Institution at first, and subsequently raised to the office of the Principal of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta; and when he retired from his official career he retired as an Inspector of Schools. His publication were mainly in Sanskrit and Bengali. His Sanskrit Grammar and the various text books in Sanskrit are in current use in the Schools in Bengal, and have greatly facilitated the study of that most noble of classical languages. To Bengali, he has translated several Sanskrit works and even introduced a new mode of teaching which has been adopted by Government in the various educational Institutions in the Northern Presidency. But his labours were not confined to translations and original publications. He started several schools in the various Districts of Bengal, mainly Girls' schools, and has left behind him a library which is a unique collection of valuable books. Pandit Vidysagar was not merely a great educationis, he was also equally well-known as a reformer. He was one of the earliest to advocate widow-marriage and len the weight of his position and authority to the cause at a time when the people of India were most scrupulously orthodox. In spite of the fierce opposition he met with till his dying day, he remained an earnest advocate of the marriage of widows and even met the expenses of such marriages out of his own pocket. As a reward for his labours he receivsd a certificate or honor at the Durbar held a Calcutta on 1st January 1877 and was subsequently admitted to the Order of the Indian Empire.

With the death of these two worthies, the literature of India, and particularly of Bengal, has suffered an almost irreparable loss. But their death tempts us to ask whether Southern India has produced during the last half a century any scholar worth the name who can hold a candle to the learned doctor or the venerable Pandit. In Southern India, English education is greatly diffused, and natives of Bengal and Bombay have been surprised to find that the English language is understood by such a generality of people. Judging from the number of men who have taken University honors, Madras is not behind Bengal or Bombay. But, when we enquire how many scholars, historians, antiquarians, orators, or even poets, this part of the great Indian peninsula has produced, Southern India seems to be peculiarly barren. We have not heard of any Rajendra Lals, Vidyasagars, or Romesh Chunder Dutts in our midst. The literature of Southern India is comparatively poor, and admits of great improvement; and any one imbued with the spirit and possessing the ability of enriching it by translations or adaptations or of making antiquarian researches will place this part of India under deep obligation. Already, there are some signs of activity displayed in certain quarters under European guidance, and we hope the time is not far distant when a large number of those who are now found in the overstocked market of "graduates" will trace their steps to the fresh field of literature and antiquity where they are sure to be rewarded with an abundant crop.—*Madras Standard.*

GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY.

ONE by one, our brightest Jewels are being snatched away by the relentless hand of death Keshab, Kistodas have been taken away from amongst us rather prematurely, and as if these blows were not sufficient to fill up the cup of our woe-Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitter and the Venerable Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar have been gathered to their fathers. Unhappy must be the country which suffers such irreparable loss in such rapid succession. Great must be the sin of the people who are visited with heavy punishments within so short intervals. The hopes and aspirations of a nation afflicted with such bereavements much remain as dark as ever. Such a nation is doomed to disappointment. India's sky is as cloudy as before—never again to be bright and serene—at least not within the next fifty years. We are thus thrust half a century back. Our labourers have been taken away from the field of labour; they had tilled the ground, mowed it—in short, they prepared the ground and sowed the seed which had just germinated and the time was with measurable distance when they would have gathered a rich harvest. Now that they have been taken away, all the fruits of their labours will be lost to themselves and the nation for whose welfare they lived and worked all their lives. Verily, they have died in harness. Now that the great pillars which served as beacon light to the mariners who guided and streered the Indian ship have been removed, their pitiable condition can better be imagined than described. We shudder at the very thought of the helpless position in which they will find themselves with their tiny craft. Who knows what fate awaits her?

In Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitter India has lost one of her foremost sons. He was a learned scholar of vast erudition. As an Antiquarian he had very few equals —his Antiquities of Orrisa will always remain a great monument of his vast learning and original researches. He was one of the leading spirits of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and its Journals are full with contributions from his facile pen, elucidating, collating and clearing many knotty points of historical interest which had baffled the attempts of many distinguished orientalists. In politics too, he played no unimportant part. After the death of Kisto Das, Dr. Mitter was the life and soul of the British Indian Association whose counsels very deservedly carry much weight with the rulers of the country. In many a troublous time, our rulers suffered themselves to be guided by his sound advice, Dr, Mitter had established his reputation as a man of perfect integrity with every class of people and as its result, we had the pleasure of seeing the ununique scene of both the rulers and the ruled reposing their fullest confidence in him.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effect will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Eight-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consigness on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborne London.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Law Lecturer of King's College London (J. H. Scaife, LL.B.), says (Jan., 1891): "Invaluable for examination purposes and as a sound training of the Memory." A Cambridge University) Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle, M.A.) was (Jan., 1890- "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit for your lessons, though it at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentanons of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Pysician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "Excellent' travelling companion."—Capt J. B. Haye, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. B. "Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "The audience (representative of the learned Professions) was most enthusiastic." *Glasgow Herald*, 5th March, 1891 Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil Rs. 76; Ten pupils Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta; or to A LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London England.

Venerable Pandit Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar's name is a household word to us the Indians...from the highest Reis to the poorest Rayyet—one and all knows his name and revere him as one of the greatest benefactors of the conntry. He was the very personification of piety—the very milk of human kindness. His kind-hearted soul moved and prompted him to undertake the social reforms to bring about which he had freely used all that he had—his money. The miseries and sufferings of the Hindu widows moved his great soul and he found no rest within himself until he publicly condemned the custom of enforced widowhood and adopted measures to abolish it altogather. The condition of the koolin girls excited his pity and he shuddered at the enormity of the crime which the Society was guilty of by encouraging a custom which allows hundreds of girls to be married to a single man, and so long as that particular man is not forthcoming, suffer these girls to pine away their days in misery and often in life-long shame and obliquy. Hindu Society was then steeped in the mud of darkness and ignorance. When the Venerable Pandit declared himself against these vices, it fell like a thunderbolt upon the people—they stood against and amazed at his conduct. They at last found consolation in the idea that the Pandit had gone mad! The whole Brahmindom rose against him, and begun to call him all sorts of names. Nothing daunted he proceeded on his onward course encouraged and sustained by one noble idea—the regeneration of his country. Such an example of single-minded philanthrophy is seldom to be met with in this world. Great was soul, noble was his purpose, strong conviction was his stock in trade, otherwise he could not have been half as much successful as he had been. The whole country was arrayed against him—his best friends disclaimed him and persecuted him for his ultra radical views. In short, he suffered all sorts of social persecution—was excommunicated, ostracised and what else not? But he stood unnerved, unflinched, swerved not an inch from the path he had chosen for himself—frown froth and fury of the Society men affected him not—praise, plaudits and presents availed with him very little. He stood giant-like—resplendent with heavenly grace, as one after the other, the great armaments were brought to play against him and declared as too feeble for him. We are simply stunted by the blow. In the present frame of our mind, we can hardly do anything more than take a cursory glance at the life of this departed great man. His whole life-time has been devoted to the service of his country. He is the maker of the Bengali language properly speaking. His books are largely read in our Schools and Colleges. He has done much for the education of his country-men. The Metropolitan Institution with its several branches in the various parts of the town of Calcutta occupies the formost position in the rank of Private Schools. He was the first to open a native College with a staff consisting purely of natives.

His charity was extensive. He used to give regularly monthly stipends to many poor families of Calcutta. Above all, his independence of character was most examplary. It is notorious, owing to his large charities he could not always meet his necessary expenses—on the contrary, for his connection with many public institutions—he had contracted some debts. This was kept a dead secret. Some how or other, the fact oozed out and some of his friends expressed their willingness to liquidate his debts. But the high-souled Brahmin stoutly refused to accept any such help and expressed his indignation in an undistinguished manner.

Such a man is no more. Out-ward world knows not a little of what he has done for the suffering humanity. So unostentatious he was. He strictly followed the Christian droctrine, "let not thy left hand know what thy right hand giveth."

We finish this cursory notice of the life of this great man by expressing our heart-felt sympathy with the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement and by joining our humble prayers with theirs for the eternal peace and happiness of the soul of the departed great man in that realm whence no one returns.—*Dacca Gazette.*

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M. W. BARNHART, M.D.,
3, *Napier Road, Poona.*

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette —*August 12*, 1891.

GENERAL.—Babu Hurry Mohun Chunder, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshaye Division, is allowed leave for forty days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Lalit Chunder Neogi is appointed to act temporarily as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, during the absence, on leave, of BABU Hurry Mohun Chunder, or until further orders.

BABU Deno Nath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the District of Rajshahye.

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BABU Upendra Chunder Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapur, is allowed leave for four weeks, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th July, 1891.

BABU Rash Behari Naik, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa, is appointed also to act, until further orders, as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Orissa, and is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector in those Mehals.

Surgeon-Major William Flood Murray is appointed to be Honorary Surgeon of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Crops.

In modification of the order of the 11th June 1891, Surgeon D. Prain, Curator of the Herbarium, Royal BOTANIC Garden Calcutta, is appointed to act as Superintendent of that Garden and of the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling, and as Director of the BOTANICAL Survey of India, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of BRIGADE-SURGEON G. King, C I E. or until further orders.

Babu Shoshi Bhushun Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J Beames, Commissioner of the Bhaugulpur Division, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

The services of Babu Jogendra Nath Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department of this Government for employment on the duty of acquiring land required for a line of railway from Barsoe to Kissengunge in that District.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Purneah District.

Babu Kally Dass Mukerji, substantive *pro tempore* Sub-Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Distillery, Hughly, is promoted substantively *pro tempore* to the third grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerji Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. A W Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs,

Mr. F W Badcock, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month, viz., twenty nine days under article 308 and the remaining one day under Article 306 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Babu Hera Lal Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector and Superintendent of the Russa Distillery 24 Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Omesh Chunder Gossain, substantive *protempore* Sub-Deputy Collector and Superintendent of the BURDWAN Distillery, is appointed to have charge of the Russa Distillery, 24 Pergunahs, during the absence, on leave, of BABU Hera Lal Sen, or until further orders.

Mr. D. R. Lyally C. S.-I. Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

Police.—Mr. H. Dawson, District Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. J. Kilby, District Superintendent of Police, Murshidabad, on leave, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Dawson. or until further orders.

BABU Shama Churn Ganguly, subtantive *protempore* Inspector of Police of the second grade is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st January 1891 vice second grade Inspector BABU Ram Chunder Roy, retired.

Moulvi Amzad Ali is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors of Police with effect from the 1st January, 1891, vice BABU Shama Churn Ganguly.

Mr. W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of state for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

Registration,—Munshi Syed Ally who was, under the notification, the 11th November, 1889, appointed on probation for six months to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kendrapara, in the District of Cuttack, is confirmed in that appointment.

BABU Aghore Nath Chatterji, Rural sub-Registrar, Contai, is appointed to be special sub-Registrar of Purulia, in the District of Manbhum.

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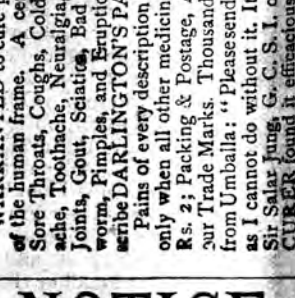

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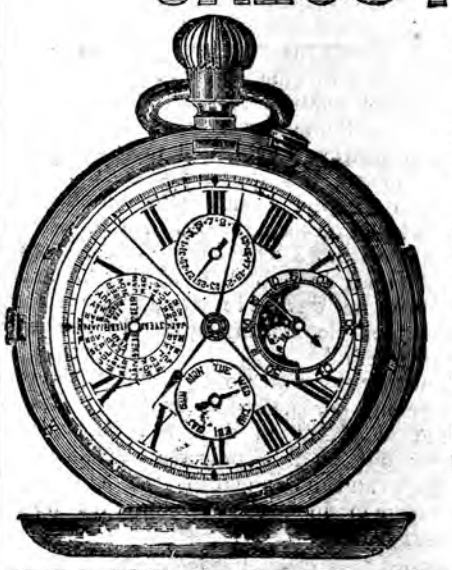

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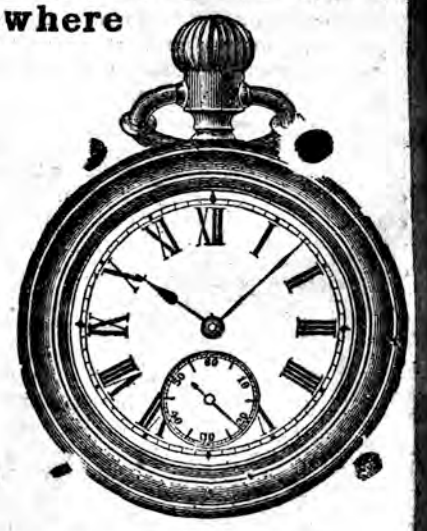

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